After House Agrees to Conference Report Claiming Victory for California-Comon Schools-Suit Stopped.

WASKINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The embarrassing Japanese situation was practically adjusted to-day, when the House of Representatives adopted the conference report on the immigration bill, which the Senate had already approved. A provision grant ing authority to the President to exclude Japanese and certain other alien laborers who come to the United States without passports is contained in the bill, which now pes to President Roosevelt for his signature. A treaty with Japan bringing that Government into agreement with the passport legislation will now be negotiated.

When the action of the House was made known to him Mayor Schmitz of San Fransisco, who came here with the Board of Education of that city to confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root over the afleged discrimination against Japanese pupils of the San Francisco schools, issued a prepared statement in which it was said that the regulation excluding Japanese from the white schools will be modified in such a way that the Japanese Government will have no ground for a claim of unfair treatment. The modification of the regulation will be merely tech-

Contained in the statement issued by Mayor Schmitz is a declaration on the part of the Board of Education of its superior right giver a treaty to control the public of Sen Francisco and that so far as the provisions of the treaty with the Japanese which circumsoribe or prevent the board from exercising its powers they are null and void. This is construed by the Californians to be an admission on the part of the Administration of the rights of alifornia as a State, inasmuch as the President, as they explained, had read and iven his approval to the statement, although he had not exactly authorized it.

It was announced at the White House late to-night that the statement made, by Mayor Schmitz and the Board of Education had been read by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, and was entirely satisfactory to them.

The legal proceedings which have been instituted in San Francisco to test the validity of the action of the Board of Education will be dismissed upon motion of the Government. This President Roosevelt has agreed to upon the request of the Board of Education. The board insisted upon this action, so the statement says, because if the proceedings were continued the right of the board to take the action it did would be tacitly questioned and the board was not willing to have such a question left open.

The original resolution barring Japanese from the public schools of San Francisco was passed by the Board of Education on October 11, 1906. In its terms it referred specifically to the Japanese children. It discriminated, and intentionally so, against a particular race. That is what the Japanese Government objected to and the Administration here was informed in plain terms that the negotiations for a new treaty could not progress until it was shown to Japan in some satisfactory way that there was no discrimination intended and that the existing treaty would be observed in every way. Facing this situation the President summoned the Board of Education to Washington. The result, it is asserted, has been satisfactory to all concerned. The board has agreed to modify

it will read as follows: "Section 1. Children of all alien races who speak the English language in order to determine the proper grade in which they may be entitled to be enrolled must first be examined as to their educational qualifications by the principal of the school where the application for enrollment shall have been made."

and change its former resolution so that

"Section 2. That no child of alien birth over the ages of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years shall be enrolled in any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth grades respectively.

"Section 3. If said alien children shall be found deficient in their ability to speak or deficient in the elements of the English language or unable to attend the grades mentioned in section 2 by reason of the restrictions mentioned therein such children shall be enrolled in special schools or in scial classes established exclusively for special classes established the Board of Education shall deem proper and most-

There are now ninety-three Japanese children in the schools of San Francisco. The age limit fixed for admission to various grades, together with the requirements that the children have a certain knowledge of the English language, will make it imposaible for practically all the children to get into the white schools, and accordingly they must go into the separate schools to he established.

There has never been any contention that the Board of Education had no authority to refuse Japanese admission to the schools but it has been held that they must admit them as long as there was no similar discrimination against children of other

As issued by the Mayor, with the exception of the draft of the school board's olution quoted above, the statement

"We find that the Administration and Congress are entirely alive to the situation to meet the wishes of Californians. They are also desirous of keeping on the best possible terms with Japan and of doing nothing which can break the ancient friend ship between that country and the United States. It has been explained to us with the greatest positiveness that the form of the action taken by the school board of San Francisco in relation to the Japaness school children has been completely misunderstood and misconstrued as an at-tack upon the Japanese as such and that this misunderstanding and misconstruct tack upon the Japanese as such and that this misunderstanding and misconstruction has been and now is one of the chief obstacles to the achievement of the purpose the people of California really have in view, this purpose being to secure by honorable and amicable arrangement with Japan the mutual exclusion from the two countries of the laborers, skilled and unskilled of each country. This carrest countries of the laborers, skilled and un-skilled, of each country. This earnest desire of the people of California, and we may add in our belief of the people of the entire Pacific Coast, to check the coming hither of Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, and our entire willingness and desire that Japan should similarly put a stop to the going of American la-borers, skilled and unskilled, to Japan springs from no motive other than to bring springs from no motive other than to bring commercial and industrial conditions to the satisfactory understanding of the two friendly nations.

friendly nations.

"Events have convinced us, however, that many and probably most of the Japanese laborers who come hither are really brought over to this country in violation of the contract labor law and that the well being of our wage workers imperatively demands that immigration of Japanese laborers to this country, skilled and unskilled, shall cease. There are other countries as well as Japan for which we feel that in all probability there will have to be

TRUSTEE. Do you wish to place prop-erty in trust for the benefit of some individual or institution? In-

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similar legislation, owing to the fact that we are convinced that the laborers who come here from those countries also really come in violation of the contract labor law. We have every reason to believe that the Administration now shares and that Congress will share our way of looking at this problem, and that the result we desire, the cessation of the immigration of Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, to this country will be speedily achieved. A striking proof of the attitude of the Administration, its willingness to meet our desire, and yet at the same time to do it in a way which will be compatible with continuing on terms of genuine friendship with Japan, is shown by the passage in the inmigration bill which will bar out Japanese coming hither by way of Hawaii, Mexico, Canada and the Canal Zone by enforiong the limitations which Japan voluntarily puts into the passports issued by her Government.

"More than two-thirds of the Japanese."

voluntarily puts into the passports issued by her Government.

"More than two-thirds of the Japanese laborers who come hither come from Hawaii, Mexico and Canada, and in our judgment almost all so coming really reach these shores in violation of the contract labor law, although such fact would be well nigh impossible to prove in a court of law. We are satisfied from our numerous interviews with the President that in the event that the amendment to the immigration bill introduced in both houses of Congress of the United States on the thirteenth day of February, 1907, shall prove ineffectual for the purposes herein mentioned and intended, every effort will be made by him not only to obtain a treaty with Japan authorizing legislation by both Japan and the United States to exclude from each of their respective territories the immigration of all subjects of the other of said nations who are laborers, skilled and unskilled, but in any event will favor the form of legislation that will in the most speedy manner accomplish the results desired; that the national Government has no purpose whatever to attempt to infringe upon the rights of California as a sovereign State and that the purpose of the Administration of the national Government was merely to fulfil a bounden duty to a friendly nation with which it had a treaty in ascertaining, as a matter of international comity and courtesy, whether or not by the true construction matter of international comity and courtesy, whether or not by the true construction of that treaty such right or rights had been accorded to the subjects of Japan.

"In view of the numerous interviews

with the President and our understanding thereof, we feel that the question whether the right at issue was or was not given by treaty has been passed and has been ab-solutely eliminated from this controversy and the proposition involved is one of comity and public policy. Such being the case, we are fully in accord with the view of the Administration to the effect that the attainment of the exclusion of all Japaness laborers, skilled and unskilled, should not be complicated with or endangered by the be complicated with or endangered by the exercise of the right of segregation by the school board, authorized by section No. 1662 of the Political Code of the State of Cali-

"As a condition to the modification of said "As a condition to the modification of said resolution, we respectfully insist that the legal proceedings heretofore instituted be dismissed forthwith and that it is expressly understood that we have not conceded and do not concede or intend to concede that our action was in violation of any of the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Japan, but, on the contrary, we do claim and assert that if any stipulation in said treaty contained is inconsistent or conflicts with the power and authority given by section No. 1862 of the Political Code of the State of California, then so far as said treaty attempts to cirthen so far as said treaty attempts to cir-cumsoribe or prevent the Board of Educa-tion from regulating its own school affairs as an exercise of local police power, such provisions in said treaty are nugatory and void."

HOUSE FOR JAP EXCLUSION.

Adopts Conference Report by a Vote of 187 to 101-President Attacked in Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The Immigration bill reported by the conferees of the House and Senate over the differing votes of the two houses was agreed to by the House to-day after an hour's debate, thus doing away with the last supposed reason for calling an extra session of Congress. This conclusion was reached by practically a party division-187 to 101.

The report was taken up immediately after the House had been informed of the action of the Senate on Saturday, on suggestion of Mr. Bennet of New York, a conferee, who has had charge of the measure for the House managers. Points of order against the provision giving the President power to exclude aliens whose admission he believed to be a menace to American labor, and the section fixing the minimum of space to be allotted steerage passengers, were made by Messrs. Burnett of Alabams and Bartholdt of Missouri. They were argued pro and con, especially the first, by Minority Leader Williams and Mr. Burnett, and by Messrs. Bennet and Watson,

the Republican whip. Mr. Williams quoted a ruling by Speaker Henderson, which he said supported his contention that legislation by conferees could not be permitted, and that was what the conferees had proposed in this regard. But Mr. Watson found a ruling by Speaker Colfax, made in 1865, which he contended decided that conferees dealing with a situation such as that in which the conferees on the immigration bill found themselves were bound only by the limits of the whole subject in preparing a bill.

the whole subject in preparing a bill.

This view was accepted by Speaker Cannon, who in a characteristic decision overruled the points of order.

Mr. Burnett appealed from the decision of the Chair and Mr. Payne (Rep.. N. Y.) moved to lay the appeal on the table. By a vote of 196 to 104 the appeal was laid on the table and the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi said he wanted to warn the Californians of something which they already knew, and that was that the views of the President were not their views.

"This man." said Mr. Williams. "to whom you have left this discretion in the matter of Japanese immigration, is one who has

of the Japanese."
Mr. Williams said he was with the Caliornians on the question of separate schools.

"And I am with them on another question,"
continued Mr. Williams, "I want the Pacific
Coast kert a white man's country. [Applause.] And I want all this country, so far as it can be, a white man's country, not merely because I believe the Caucasian race is superior to other races, but because this is our land, the land of our traditions and our ideals, and I know that the influx of another race means another race prob-lem for another portion of this republic and means another racial warfare. It may be worse than ours of the South, because the Japanese are a superior race to the African

want to any that every we which this country has suffered has resulted from the landing of the first slave ship at James-

the landing of the first slave ship at Jamestown."

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts found himself unable to accept the report, for the reason that it gave to the President a power properly belonging to Congress. He did not be lieve in the House falling back upon either the Executive or the Supreme Court, but in asserting itself in the proper place.

Were the report open to amendment, Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri said, he should ask to have the head tax reduced from to its present figure, \$2, because the increase was wholly unnecessary, and to have the section regulating allowance of space to steerage passengers stricken of space to steerage passengers stricker out. That provision, he asserted, would

require the reconstruction of every passenger vessel plying on the Atlantic.

Looking upon the report as an improvement over the present immigration law,
Mr. Michalek of Illinois, "the only native
Bohemian to be elected to Congress," an Rohemian to be elected to Congress," announced his intention to vote for it. "Regarding the Rooseveltian proposition," he added, "I regret to see that the big stick has dwindled to the magnificent dimensions of a toothpick. By what law of human reasoning is the United States, the greatest nation of the West, compelled to kowtow to the little pampered bully of the East? This question will never be settled until this nation recognizes that the exclusion of all Asiatic immigration is just as important as our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine." [Applause.]

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Burnett and Underwood of Alabama and Kann of California and the report was then agreed to—187 to 101.

Kann of California and the report was then agreed to—187 to 101.
Messrs. Jones and Maynard of Virginia and De Armond of Missouri, Democrats, voted with the Republicans for the report, and Messrs. Fordney of Michigan, Hedge of Iowa, McCall of Massachusetts, McCarthy of Nebraska and Smith of Iowa, Republicans, with the Democrats against it.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW. It Raises the Head Tax From \$2 to \$4 -Other Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The immigration bill, finally passed by the Senate on Saturday and by the House to-day, raises the head tax on incoming aliens from \$2 to \$4. head tax on incoming aliens from \$2 to \$4, but exempts those who have resided a year in Canada, Mexico and Cuba and those landing in Guam, Porto Rico and Hawaii. It provides for the appointment of a commission of three Senators, three Representatives and three persons from civil life to investigate the whole immigration question and authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with other nations for the purpose of regulating immigration or to call an international conference for that purpose. It also amends the navigation purpose. It also amends the navigation laws so as to require more air space on shipboard for immigrants, but gives the shipowners two years in which to make the required changes.

One of the principal causes for the long deadlock of the conferees on the bill was the so-called educational test, which barred the so-called educational test, which barred immigrants who could not read or write some language. This was a House provision, but the conferees of that body finally abandoned it, as they did also an amendment admitting immigrants fieling from religious or political persecution, even though they were without means, and they were both eliminated from the bill. It has been understood that President Roosevelt, who was originally for the educational test, became convinced that it was tional test, became convinced that it was unwise. The bill as passed by the House to-day will be approved by the President.

HONOLULU JAPS PROTESTING.

Mass Meeting Called to Denounce Exclu sion in Any Form. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONOLULU, Feb. 18.—The Japanese will hold a mass meeting to-night to protest against the exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific Coast as provided for in the bill before Congress. In fact, the meeting will be a formal protest against any form of

SUBSIDY BILL DOOMED.

Its Friends Now Admit That Speaker Cannon Is Opposed to It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The outlook for the subsi y bill in the House is almost hopeless. A proposition was submitted by the friends of the measure to bring in a special order for one day's consideration of the bill and a vote, but it failed on account of the apposition of Representative Watson of Indiana, whip of the House, water of indiana, whip of the House, and other Republicans from the middle West, who declared that they would not yield to have the bill "rushed through."

This morning the friends of the bill sought

This morning the friends of the bill sought to get in an agreement to hold night sessions beginning Wednesday night, to be devoted exclusively to the consideration of the subsidy measure, but Speaker Cannon declined to yield for that purpose. Unless he does the bill is admittedly doomed to fail. The friends of the measure now admit that Mr. Cannon is opposed to the bill and that he is backed by most of the members from Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

FILING OF FREIGHT TARIFFS.

Eastern Railroads Object to the Rulings

of the Interstate Commission. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Sixty or more railroad men, representing Eastern systems appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day to make objections to recent rulings relative to the filing of tariffs under the rate act. The discussion hinged largely around the requirements as to the filing of through and joint rates. In tentative rulings the commission has held that the initial carrier shall file schedules covering all concurrences by roads participating in a shipment transported by two or more carriers, the initial carrier being responsible

carriers, the initial carrier being responsible to the Government for any complaints on the part of shippers that may arise.

A vigorous protest was made against this proposed requirement by nearly every witness before the commission to-day. There are a number of controverted points in the circular issued by the commission regarding the publication and filing of tariffs under the new law. The hearing will probably last three or four days.

Senate Committee Adds \$5,700,326 to Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The Naval Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate to-day from the Naval Affairs Committee carries a total of \$100,727,807, being an increase of \$5,700,326 over the House bill. Among the items added by the committee were those increasing from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000 the appropriation for armor and armament of ships already authorized, and from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 that for reserve ammunition. The amount for coal was also increased by \$250,000 to \$400,000. No change was made in the battleship

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- These army orders wer Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the rmy of Cuban Pacification, to Philadelphia for Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Whit believe to the Army of Cuban Pacification, to Philadelphia for medical treatment.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, from Washington and as a member of the General Staff Corps to Havana and assume command of Army of Cuban Pacification, relieving Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint of that duty.

Brig.-Gen. William P. Duvail, from command of Department of the Gulf and is detailed as member General Staff Corps. to report to Chief of Staff in Washington for duty.

Brig.-Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, from San Francisco to Atlanta and assume command of Department of the Gulf. ment of the Gulf.
Capt. Edward L. Butts, from Eighteenth to Third.

infantry.
Capt. Charles D. Herron, from Third to Eighteenth Infantry.
The resignation of Capt. Daniel F. Keller, Twenty-The resignation of Capt. teenth Infantry.
The resignation of Capt. Daniel F. Keller, Twenty-seventh Infantry, as an officer of the army has been accepted by the President to take effect February 16.
The retirement of Col. George E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster-General, from active service on February 16, after forty years service, is announced.

There navy orders were issued: Lieut, C. F. Snow, placed on the retired list from February 13.
Lieut. A: H. MacCarthy's resignation accepted to take effect on February 15. TUNING UP CUSTOMS SERVICE

SHAKEUP AT THIS PORT IN CONTEMPLATION.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds's Trip to Various Ports Likely to Result in Many Changes in the Personnel Here and There "For the Good of the Service."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- A reorganization of the customs service of the United States is being conducted by James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The personnel rather than the administration of the customs laws is in for a shaking up. Mr. Reynolds returned a few weeks ago from a trip to the various points where customs officials are stationed, and he came back to Washington determined to make changes in the personnel here and there "for the good of the service." Every now and then a special agent is transferred from one post to another, and only a brief announcement of the change made without any explanation being given as to the reasons for it. For example, an order was issued a day or so ago providing for an

sons for it. For example, an order was issued a day or so ago providing for an exchange of stations by the special customs agents detailed for duty at Boston and San Francisco.

R. A. Clayton, special customs agent at New York, has been ordered to New Orleans, succeeding Charles E. Lewis, who will be transferred to New York. This necessitates a number of shifts of customs officials now on duty at Southern ports. Other changes in the customs service at New York and elsewhere are expected to be made in a short time. After Assistant Secretary Reynolds completes the programme of transfers that he has decided on the weeding out process in the personnel will begin.

As far as New York is concerned it was said to-day that the service there will be shaken up to a considerable extent. The force of employees in the customs office at that port is declared to be so large as to be unwieldy, and it is the intention of the authorities to reduce it materially. Just when this will be done has not been decided "We contemplate no radical changes in the customs service," said Assistant Secretary Reynolds. "An investigation disclosed some loose ends and we are gathering them up. You might say that we are just 'tuning up' the service."

SENATORS ATTACK HITCHCOCK.

SENATORS ATTACK HITCHCOCK. The Secretary of Agriculture Warmly Defended by Senator Dolliver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The Senate today resumed the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill and debated it for nearly five hours. A rollcall was demanded by Mr. Patterson of Colorado on the amendment increasing the salary of Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, from \$3,500 to \$5,000. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 47 to 9. The administration of the forestry bureau by Pinchot was attacked, as were the rulings of Secretary Hitchcock Messrs. Fulton of Oregon, Carter of Montana and Warren of Wyoming attacked the administration of the public land and forestry laws.

Mr. Beveridge of Indiana and Mr. Dolliver of Iowa defended them. Mr. Dolliver declared that the day would come when the country would accord due credit to the public officers, like Secretary Hitchcock, who have done so much to preserve cock, who have done so much to preserve the public domain, according a measure of credit which the Senate was withholding. The cry of the "homesteader" was a misleading one. Many of those who were complaining because their rights as homesteaders were being invaded were not homesteaders, but persons engaged in speculating, by entering lands and then turning their entries over to corporations, thus working a fraud on the Government.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado declared that under the present administration the people who had to deal with forest reserves were continually subjected to the "smallest, pettiest form of tax and tribute. It has come to be that a citizen has to pay a tax for

to be that a citizen has to pay a tax for walking upon the public domain."

Mr. Proctor of Vermont, in charge of the bill, pleaded with Senators to allow the bill to pass. "The reservoirs of oratory," said

he, "seem never to run dry."

The consideration of the Agricultural bill was not concluded to-day. There was a lot of debate on the question of administration of the forestry bureau.

When the hour for adjournment came Mr. Proctor of Vermont, who had charge of the bill, said: "We have given five hours to the consideration of the bill and have disposed of just two lines of it." seem never to run dry

osed of just two lines of it."

It will probably be concluded to-morrow.

PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING

It Will Be Erected on Land Known in Wash-Ington as Van Ness Park.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The new building of the Bureau of American Republics, made possible by Mr. Carnegie's recent contribution of \$750,000, will be erected on a five acre tract of land known in Washington as Van Ness Park. It is the site of the old Van Ness mansion, in its day the most famous and hospitable residence in the city. At present the land and what remains of the imposing old mansion, which is now in ruins, belongs to the George Washington University. The university intended to put up buildings there, but the plans have been changed and the school buildings will probably be located in the northern part of the

ably be located in the northern part of the city near Mount Pleasant.

Van Ness Park is on Seventeenth street, opposite the west end of the Mall. It is only a few hundred yards from the present location of the State Department and a less distance from the proposed site for the new State Department Building. It is adjacent to the huilding now being completed. jacent to the building now being completed by the Daughters of the American Revolu-tion, and is only a block or two distant from

the Corcoran Art Gallery.
Altogether the building fund of the Bureau of American Republics amounts to a little more than \$1,000,000. If the site costs \$250,000 there will be \$750,000 for the building itself. With this amount a structure which will meet every requirement can be erected. Its location will fit in with the general scheme of constructing governthe general scheme of constructing government buildings along the Mall. There will be a meeting of the directors of the Bureau

SULZER WANTS TO KNOW

The Rate Charged by New York Banks at 2 P. M. on Call Loans.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 18.-Representative Sulzer of New York to-day offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate and compile a record to be sent to the House at the beginning of next Congress showing the rate of interest charged by twenty-five or more of the largest national banks in New York city at 11 o'clock and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on call loans on each banking day, from September 1, 1904, to September 1, 1907; also whether the rates of interest on call loans were charged agreement, expressed or implied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The battleships Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Connecticut, the cruiser Yankton, the collier Hannibal and the supply ship Glacier and the destroyers Whipple, Hull, McDonough, Truxtun and Worden have arrived at Guantanamo Bay, the battleship Rhode Island at Tompkinsville, the cruisers Mayflower and Columbia at Havana, the cruiser Dubuque at Key West and the despatch boat Dolphin at Washington.

The battleship Virginia has sailed from Norfolk for New York yard, the cruiser Baltimore fron Singapore for Colombia, the collier Saturn from Mare Island for Magdalena Bay and the gunboat Scorpion from Key West for Monte Cristi. Hannibal and the supply ship Glacier and

122,000 Steinway Pianos

These figures show the number of satisfied purchasers of the Steinway, repassenting an outlay of upwards of \$190,000,000. As far as statistics can, they convey an idea of the pre-eminent standing of the Steinway.

An analysis of these 122,000 Steinway owners proves that they include, in addition to the leaders of the musical world, both professional and amateur, that part of the music-loving public which insists on the best.

part with his Steinway, or exchange it for any other make, or who would not gladly testity that the Steinway is the greatest piano ever produced. For 53 years the Steinways have created

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

and led, while others have imitated and followed. For the latest proof of this, examine the Vertegrand at \$500, a new Steinway Upright Piano of the most recent and approved design. Come to see it at Steinway Hall.

Piance of all makes taken in suchange. Time payments if desired. Also planes for that.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall 107 and 109 East 14th St., New York

FIRE LEAPS THROUGH HOUSE.

Many Taken to Hospital After Tenement

Blaze in Clinton Street.

Fire that started in the basement of

five story tenement building at 15 Clinton

street at 11 o'clock last night burned rapidly

up through the structure to the roof. One

woman, Mrs. Lena Greenberg, jumped

from a third story fire escape to the base-

ment areaway and was taken to Gouverneur

Roundsman Maas of the Eldridge street

police station had his head and arms burned

and he was taken to the hospital with the

four children of Mrs. Jennie Brass. The

smoke choked the children in their beds.

Eighteen Jewish families lived in the enement. Some of the tenants say that

they had smelled gas all day. The sup-

position is that somebody went down cellar

to find the leak and that the fire started in

that way. Roundsman Mass and Police-

man Jacobs heard cries and ran into the

building.
On the second floor Maas found an old

Negro Witness in Brownsville Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- The inquiry of

the Senate Committee on Military Affairs

into the Brownsville raid was resumed to-

day. The witnesses, members of the negro battalion that was discharged with-

out honor, gave testimony similar to that

of the witnesses who have preceded them. The last witness, William Harden, caused

the members of the committee much amuse-

with a hoarse voice and stutters. He was forward in telling his story and questions

were unnecessary. He was awake when

the firing began, contrary to the statement made in his affidavit that he was asleep.

He was a patient in the hospital, and he

told of hearing shots fired north and east

of the hospital. They continued, as those

firing moved west, until they reached a

point opposite the barracks. Those doing the firing were on horseback, he said, and

he heard the sound of the horses' hoofs.

Witness, together with the white Hospital

Corps men, was on the porch of the hospital.

Bullets went over the hospital, and the ser-

geant ordered them to stand behind the

distinguish between such sounds, but the

cross-examination after that did not amount to much. The committee was in no mood

Breaks His Arm.

Proposed New Besign for Gold Coins.

of the United States Mint called at the

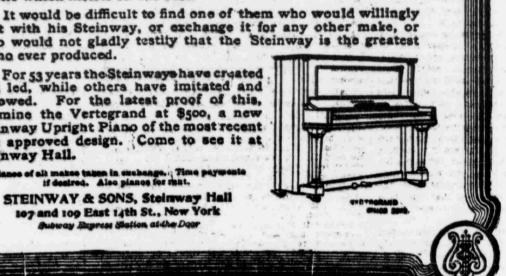
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Director Roberts

bruises. He is resting easily

Causes Them to Shout and Laugh.

They also were slightly burned.

Hospital badly hurt.



ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS

NOW ON VIEW. DAY AND EVENING.

AT THE

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Fischhof Collection

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

Waldorf-Astoria Ball Room, On Friday (Westington's) and Saturday Evenings

Feb. 22d & 23d, at 8:30 Promptly

Mr. JAMES P. SILO will conduct the sale.

SWETTENHAM WAS GRATEFUL

On the second floor Maas found an old woman whom they carried to the street. Jacobs, reaching the third floor, found Mrs. Greenberg, took her to the window and put her on the fire escape. Instead of climbing down she jumped.

On the same floor Maas found Mrs. Brase and her four little girls, the clidest of whom is 7. He bundled the youngsters to the escape in their nightgowns, and they and the mother were helped down to the street.

The other tenants got out without assistance. Roundsman Maas appeared among the firemen with his uniform smoking and his hands blistered. He wanted to stay, but was taken in charge by Dr. Mumford from Gouverneur Hospital. John T. Oakley of Truck 11 was painfully burned while catching the Brass children as they were passed to him from the fire escape, and he also had to go to the hospital. Thanked Capt. Battle for Tents He Brought the Earthquake Sufferers. SENATORS LOSE THEIR DIGNITY

the Secretary of War, Capt. John S. Battle, Eleventh Infantry, tells of the warmth with which he was received by Gov. Swettenham of Jamaica when he went to Kingston with a supply of tents for the earth from Santiago by request of the British Minister in Havana. Capt. Battle arrived in Kingston on January 28.

After visiting the American Consulate, where he explained his mission to Acting Consul Orrett; he saw Gov. Swettenham personally and verbally told him of the tents being in Kingston. The Governor confer with the relief committee, after which he would see Capt. Battle and tell him what to do with the tents. Capt. Battle went back to the consulate and from there sent a letter to the Governor putting his offer in formal shape. Continuing with

his report Capt. Battle says: Shortly after the despatch of this letter the Governor called in person at the consulate, thanked me for the tents, stating that they would be gratefully received asked where they were, told me his Auditor-General would receive them and took me

General would receive them and took me in person to the steamer and I showed him where the tentage would be delivered."

Later the tents were put ashore and Capt. Battle went to the Governor's residence and had tea with Lady Swettenham. He evidently was received with every consideration by the executive of the island, who only a few days before treated Rear Admiral Davis with such discourtesy.

Secretary Taft has also received a letter from Gov. Swettenham expressing his thanks for the tents. It is dated February 5 and repeats "the expression of the sincere gratitude of the people of Jamaica and himself for the welcome supply of tents brought from Cuba by Capt. Battle on behalf of the United States Government and placed at his disposal for the assistance of sufferers from the recent disastrous earthquake," and adds:

"I have requested his British Majesty's Minister at Havana to convey to the officers of the United States Government, through whose benevolence these supplies were sent, the cordial and grateful thanks of this Government." geant o rdered them to stand behind the brick pillars to keep from getting hit. The firing lasted about five minutes after the call to arms was sounded.

Senator Warner sought to cross-examine the witness and was asking him about the sound of galloping horses which he said he heard, when the witness, whose answers had previously caused laughter, suddenly interrupted the Senator by saying:

"Jes' yo' wait right there one minute, Senator; let me ask yo' a question, will yo'?

"Well, go ahead then, I'll submit," said Senator Warner good naturedly.

"Now, jes' yo' s'posin' a case," the witness went on, "s'posin' youse hear a man choppin' wood 'bout three or fo' blooks from yo', an' right ober here like youse hears a dawg a barkin', don't yo' s'pose yo' can tell de difference 'tween de man a-choppin' wood an' dat dawg a-barkin'?"

The dignity of the committee was upset and the Senators shouted.

Senator Warner admitted his ability to distinguish between such sounds, but the

RAILROAD MEN'S HOURS OF WORK

House Rejects the Each Substitute for the thief of the Weather Bureau Falls and La Follette Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Acting under the WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Willis L. Moore, influence of representatives of organized labor, more than one-third of the members chief of the Weather Bureau, broke his arm in three places through a fall in the New of the House of Representatives who voted York subway yesterday as he was alighting on the question to-day refused their assent from a train. He missed his footing and pitched down toward the track. He reached to the proposition to substitute the Esch bill washington early this morning.

Dr. Moore was not able to go to the Department to-day but attended to his correspondence at his home. As soon as he reached this city he summoned Dr. McDonald, who reset the fractures and dressed the injured arm. In addition to his broken arm, Dr. Moore is suffering from several bruises. He is resting easily. for the La Folette (Senate) bill regulating the hours of labor of employees on rail roads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and the long needed reform is still to come. The vote was: Yeas, 169 nays, 121. On a rising vote the ayes were

192 and the noes 103. The proposition was presented in the form of a motion by Mr. Esch, author of the House bill which had already once been passed unanimously in accordance with the recommen dation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to suspend the rules, amend the Senate bill by substituting therefor the House bill and to ask for a conference. After the debate began it was reported on the floor that the Each measure

reported on the floor that the Each measure was not acceptable to the labor unions and that word had gone out to defeat it.

The Democratic members of the committee who spoke argued that the La Follette bill was the better measure and should be supported. On the other hand, the Republicand, especially Mr. Stevens of Minnesota, pointed out wherein the La Follette bill

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MR. ARTHUR BLACKBORNE, F LONDON. THE SALE OF LACES will be postponed

was faulty and that it was the desire to get the matter into conference, where the de-fects could be cured and protection be given to all railroad employees and not part of them only, thereby increasing the safety of the travelling public.

The following Republicans joined in the Demograts in connection to the motion:

Democrats in opposition to the motion: Chapman, Driscoll, French, Gilhams, Greene, Hedge, Jenkins, Mudd, Nelson, Otgen, Pearre, Roberts, Rodenberg, Staf-ford, Sterling, Terrell and Woodyard.

FOR THREE YEARS

Baby Nearly Covered with Eczema-Worst Case Doctors Ever Saw -Scalp in Dreadful Condition-Tried Many Kinds of Patent Medicines but Could Get No Relief.

PERFECT, PERMANENT CURE BY CUTICURA

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the doctors around us and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle. The eczema was something terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his feet. I had to bandage his limbs and arms; his scalp was just dreadful. I used many kinds of patent medicines before trying the Cuticura Remedies, but all to no avail. A friend teased me to try Cuticura. At last I consented, when my boy was three years and that time and suffering untold misery. I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Soap helped as well as the Ointment. He was better in two menths; in six months he was well, but I gave him the Cuticura Resolvent one year—using twelve bottles, I think—and always used the Cuticura one year — using twelve bottles, I think — and always used the Cuticura Sosp for bathing, and do now a good deal. He was four years old before he was well, and his skin became perfectly fair when cured. Mrs. R. L. Risley, Piermont, N. H., Oct. 24, 1905."

BARBER'S ITCH

Cured in One Month by Cuticura

"Last winter I suffered great pain and agony with barber's itch. I tried skin specialists and all kinds of remedies, but they did no good. One day I saw a Cuticura advertisement and bought a single set of Cuticura Remedies, and the results were great. In one month I was cured. M. H. Berg, 1501 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., Jan. 30, 1906."
Complete External and Internal Treatment for

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Scan (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, and Cuticura Continuent (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvant (50c.), (or in the form of Chocolate Onstat Pills, 25c. rer vial of 60) to Purjty the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Solom, Mass.